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Regional Development and
Governance

Current UK structure: formal and informal devolution

- Scotland / Wales / Northern Ireland
 - 10 million
- London - 7.5 million
- 8 English regions –
 - 43m people (70%)
 - 'pragmatic' decentralisation

20 Years of Evolution – 1990s

- Inequality, low investment, neglect
- Local alliances and partnerships
- 'Europe of Regions'
- Capacity problems

20 Years of evolution - 2000s

- Government Offices, RDAs, Assemblies
- 2002 electoral experiment
- 2007 sub-national review
- Integrated regional strategies
- City-regions
- Central/local contracts – LAAs, MAAs

Spend per capita

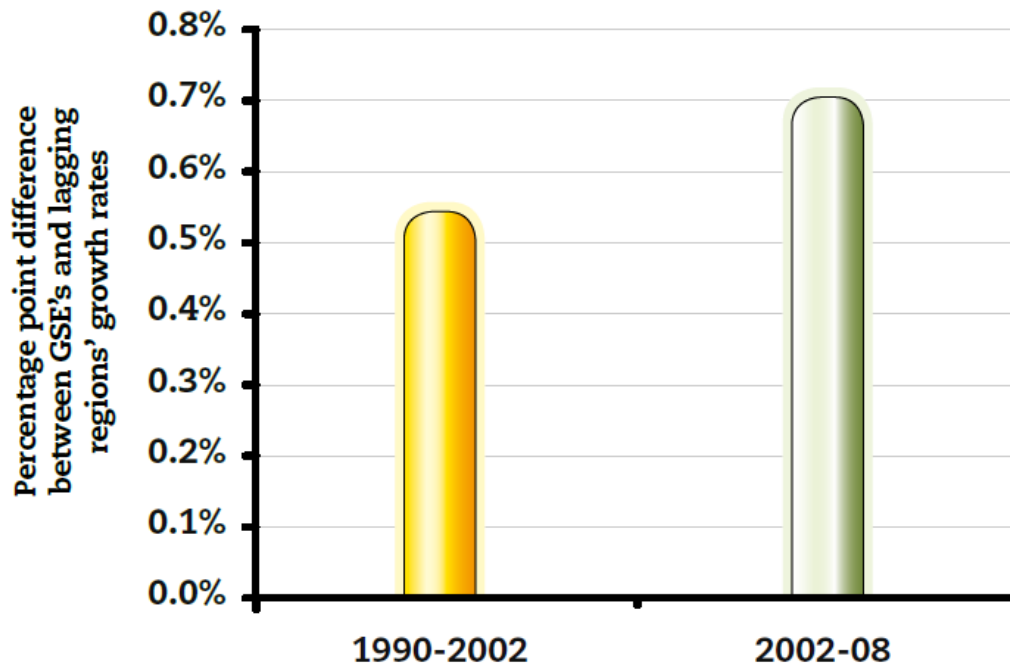
	Index (UK identifiable expenditure = 100)							
	National Statistics					2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	plans	plans	plans
	outturn	outturn	outturn	outturn	outturn			
North East	109	108	107	107	107	108	108	108
North West	105	105	104	106	106	108	107	108
Yorkshire and the Humber	98	98	98	97	96	97	96	96
East Midlands	90	91	92	90	90	91	90	90
West Midlands	95	96	96	96	97	98	99	99
East	83	84	84	84	84	85	85	85
London	104	102	102	101	103	102	102	102
South East	84	86	85	85	85	84	85	85
South West	92	93	93	92	92	93	93	93
Total England	95	95	95	95	95	95	96	95
Scotland	118	114	116	119	119	116	115	116
Wales	115	113	113	113	112	111	111	111
Northern Ireland ⁽¹⁾	175	174	172	170	171	168	167	166
UK central government and public corporations' identifiable expenditure	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Public sector role

- Governance, strategy, accountability
- Attracting/ subsidising investment
- Regeneration/ urban renaissance
- Jobs! 17% - 30% UK
- 'REPPSA' – equalising growth rates

REPPSA

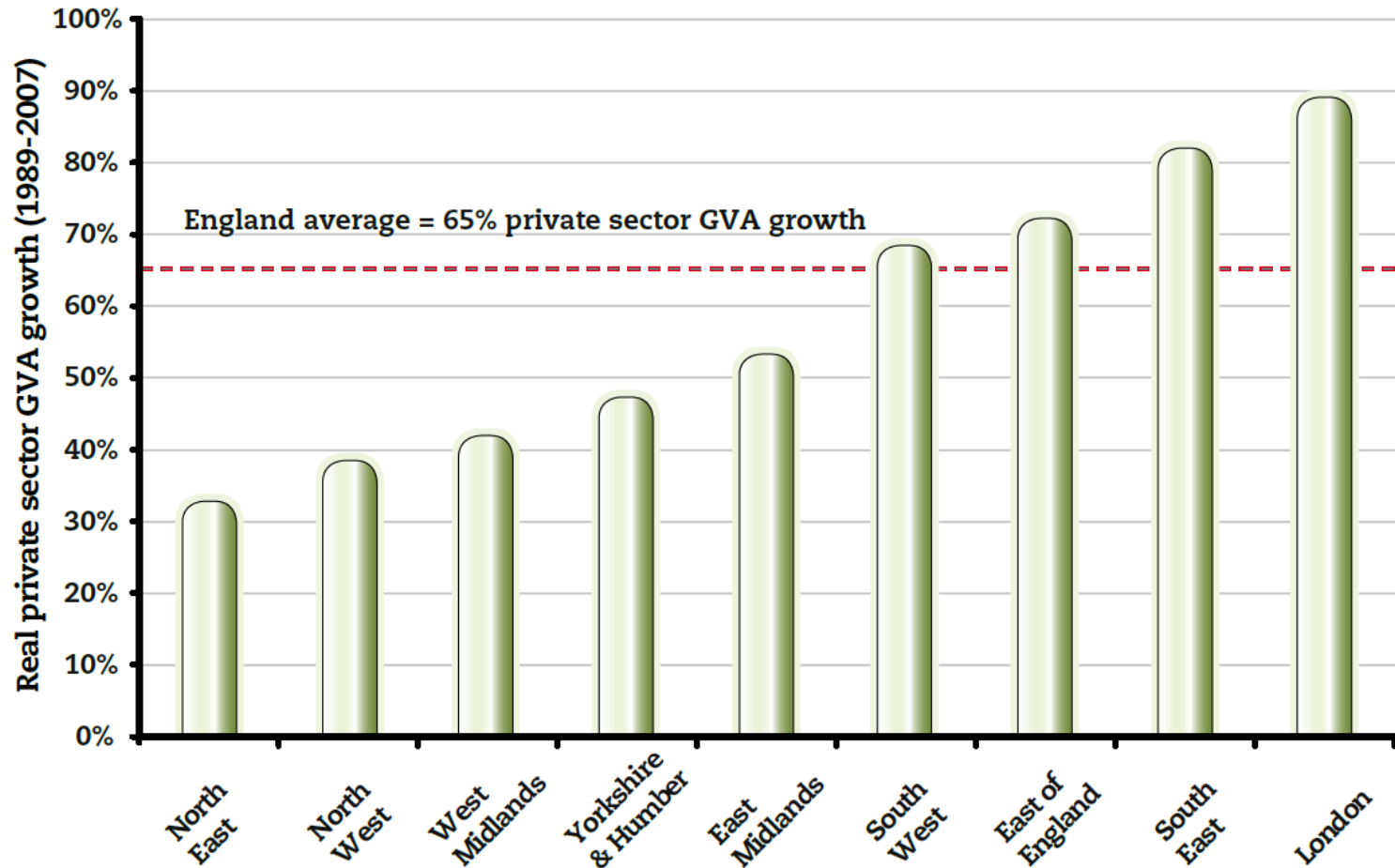
Difference between GVA per head growth rates of the Greater South East and lagging regions (1990-2008)



Source: ONS 2010, NUTS1 GVA (1989-2008) Data (1990, 2002 and 2008 data).

REPPSA

Real private sector GVA growth by region (1989-2007)



Source: ONS 2010, NUTS1 GVA (1989-2008) Data (1989 and 2007 data). CPI Inflation adjusted (2005 base year).

Location....



Thames Gateway

‘London Thames Gateway is at last in a position to take advantage of its prime position, linking the London economy to its national and international customer base’

Interpretation?

- Successful regional/urban renaissance?
- Evolved governance/incentivised investment?
- Mitigation of negatives?
- Weak spatial planning?
- ...or...
- UK as London's city-region?
- Public sector 'choking' private sector?

2010 – A new beginning?

- Conservative/ Lib-Dem government
- Economic crisis
- 25% cuts in central departments
- Regions 'swept away'
- Emphasis on local partnerships
- Smaller public sector – 'room for growth'

“It is important for the coalition to accept that the places where the public sector has ‘got too big’ are the places where people don’t have much money”

Guardian newspaper

Issues 1

- Public/private paradigm
- Role and size of public sector
- Poverty, welfare, taxation
- Management of transition
- Capacity and subsidiarity

Issues 2

How to optimise subsidiarity?

- Locally defined partnerships?
- Urban/rural dimension?
- City-regions (economic/political)?
- Regional governance?
- National policy and interventions?
- EU/supra-national?

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